

RD. HUMPHREY'S TOUR.—No. 2. First impressions of England.

It is said that first impressions are commonly imperfect, and that, of course, no traveller should write about a foreign country which he may happen to visit, till he has time to revise and correct his memoirs, by the aid of familiar intercourse, and leisurely observation. That this is a good general rule does not admit of a question: and if it had been better observed by English tourists in the United States, many of their sweeping remarks must have been entirely withheld or greatly qualified. It is literally impossible for any man, however intelligent, observing, and candid he may be, to take in all the bearings and relations of things at a glance; so that if he makes up his final judgment upon first impressions, he will be sure to err, and almost certain to do injustice to the character and institutions of the people among whom he travels. At the same time, I am far from admitting that these first impressions are unimportant. On the contrary they are sometimes more to be depended on than even the results of subsequent experience. They are like the instant glance of a quick and well enlightened conscience, the more likely to be correct because there is no time for the intrusion of those subtle biases, which are exceedingly apt to thrust themselves in and warp the judgment.

Thus, when a person brought up under the religious institutions of New-England, visits France for the first time, and witnesses the entire desecration of the Sabbath in Havre or Paris, his first impressions are right; and if he were to tell us, after spending a year in the French capital, that the profanations of God's holy day, which he witnesses, are far less painful to him than they were, we should ascribe it to the blunting of his moral sensibilities, and not to a more correct judgment.

And then again, there is a vividness, a freshness about first impressions, which in the nature of things cannot last. The mistake, then, does not lie in noting down first impressions, but in making an improper use of them, or rather in stopping short and resting satisfied, as if nothing more was to be learned by continued observation and inquiry. The true and the only safe way is, to carry our first impressions along with us, so that while we are gradually correcting them by better opportunities, we may at the same time avail ourselves of their aid in coming to important conclusions. If they need to be modified by subsequent experience it is as true, that experience in its turn, needs their presence and assistance.

I had heard and read much, before I went to England, of the beauty of its scenery, the perfection of its roads, and of the high state of cultivation which prevails throughout the country. But when I came to see those things with my own eyes, I found that my previous conceptions were extremely inadequate. I cannot do justice, at all, to any of those objects which interested and delighted me so much the moment I saw them. But imagine yourself safely landed, as I was, at Liverpool, in the month of April. You recollect that in New England and even much further south winter still lingers—that the fields are brown, the trees leafless, and the roads bad. Not so in England. You take the coach for London. As you go out of town you are very much surprised to see a deep June vegetation, especially when you recollect that you are in the fifty-fourth degree of North latitude, and you ascribe it to some peculiar advantage of soil, or early exposure. But as you are borne rapidly along, you find other fields still more verdant. Field beyond field, and lawn beyond lawn, rises in endless perspective. The farms are regularly laid out into squares and parallelograms, of from two to forty acres; and in general they are laid down as smooth a level as the roller can make them. Here is a luxuriant wheat field, and there a fine meadow, and a rich pasture, and there busy preparations for putting in potatoes or turnips, and there barley or oats just shooting up from the dark and rich soil. But scarcely a rod of fence, such as we meet with every where in the U. S. of America, do you see in your two hundred miles ride from Liverpool to the metropolis. All is *hedge*; and these hedges, which are, for the most part, kept neatly trimmed, about the gardens and farm-houses, and by the road-side, add more to the beauty of the country, than any description had pictured upon my mind. The common method of making the hedge is this: first a ridge is thrown up, perhaps a foot above the level of the fields which are to be fenced off; then the young thorn is planted in two parallel rows, about a foot or eighteen inches apart. The growth is not very rapid; but when it has attained the height of four or five feet, in about as many years, it becomes so dense that no domestic animals would think of breaking through it. The leaf is small, deeply verdant, and beautifully serrated. In the month of May these hedges are clothed with a white fragrant blossom, very much resembling that of the thorn in our own country; and it is then that the hedges and other wild flowers unfold their bright hues and mingle their sweetness with the hawthorn. In the hedges, trees, such as the oak, the elm, and the horse chestnut, are planted, sometimes in rows, near together, but oftener far apart, so that each one rises and waves by itself over the humbler, but not less charming growth below. Single trees of a great age, and very large, are sprinkled here and there in every direction, and every now and then you catch a glimpse in the distance, of a grove, or circular clump, which adds not a little to the beauty of the landscape.

Let me not be understood as intending to confine these remarks to what I saw of the country between Liverpool and London, as if that were richer or more highly cultivated than other parts through which I afterwards travelled, for, in truth, it is less so. With the exception of the downs, and here and there a heath, what I saw of English scenery taken altogether, very much surpassed my expectations—not in boldness, not in grandeur—but in richness and beauty. It seemed to me, as I passed rapidly along, from town to town, and from city to city, more like one interminable series of gardens and pleasure grounds, than anything else to which I could compare it. In addition to what I have already mentioned, the turreted castles and halls of the nobility and gentry; their immense parks, and princely domains sometimes embracing several miles square of fine territory, and enclosing gardens, lawns, and forests, adorned with avenues, and fish-ponds, and streams. All these and many other features of the island, serve

to increase your admiration of what nature and industry and taste have done for our "fatherland." I speak of my first impressions of the country, wherever I went. How far these were subsequently modified, by painful association and degrading contrasts I may take occasion to mention in another letter.

The Roads of England.

There is hardly any thing, perhaps, which at first gives more pleasure to an American traveller than the roads of England. They have not near so many as we have, especially in some parts of New England, where every man wants his own separate path to go in; but they are unspeakably better. Within the last few years, all the great roads through out the kingdom, have been thoroughly *MacAdamized*; and they are now so smooth, so level, and so free from holes and bumps, as any gravelled walk in a gentleman's pleasure grounds. Where there are hills, they are brought down, if possible, to a very small angle, or avoided, by turning a little to the right or the left—our older brethren having found out, some time ago it would seem, that it is as far over an orange, as around it. Men are kept constantly at work upon these roads, breaking up stones for repairs, filling every little rut and depression as soon as it appears, picking up whatever may happen to lie upon the surface, and smoothing down the thin covering of earth which is spread over the solid basis. So perfect are these great thoroughfares, in winter and summer, that you can calculate, with moral certainty, what time the Royal mail, from London, will reach the remotest towns in the island. A gentleman in Liverpool assured me, that there is scarcely five minutes variation, in the time of its arrival there, (a distance of more than two hundred miles,) from one end of the year to the other.

However desirable we may think it, to rival the English in this respect, I apprehend it will be impracticable, without too great an expense, on account of the great depth to which the frost penetrates our soil. Nothing, I believe, but solid stone work, quite as deep, would prevent the heaving of the ground in winter, and the breaking up of the surface in spring. But happily, we can build rail roads as cheap as they can be, in point of fact, we are doing it much faster. And then again, our great lakes, and navigable rivers, and numerous canals, in a considerable measure obviate the necessity of laying out any thing like what we should otherwise be obliged to do upon our roads.

Health of the English people.

My first impression was, when I landed in Liverpool, and in going from thence to London, that the English are a good deal more healthy than the Americans; and all my subsequent observations and inquiries served to confirm that impression. Certain it is, that the men in general have much fuller and rounder muscles than we have; and you hardly ever meet with that thin, death-like, bilious aspect, which is so common in many parts of the United States. The women, certainly, show much more of the rosy flush of health in their countenances, than in any part of this country which I have visited; and I am quite sure, that they suffer much less from bilious, dyspeptic, and nervous diseases. The children, especially the little girls, in the large towns of England, are, beyond all question, halier and harder than they are in any of our cities. What the causes are of this decided advantage, in point of health, among the English people, I have not now time to inquire, but may have occasion to advert to the subject hereafter. Yours sincerely,

By **SILAS H. JENISON**,
Lieutenant Governor, and Acting Governor
of the State of Vermont.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an Ordinance of the Council of Censors of the State of Vermont, dated "In Council, January 16th, 1835," a Convention of the People of this State, met at the State House in Montpelier, on the first Wednesday of January, 1835, to consider of the Amendments to the Constitution of this State, proposed by said Council of Censors; and

WHEREAS, it hath been duly certified to me by order of Convention, that the said Convention hath upon due consideration adopted the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 18th, and 20th Articles of Amendment, alteration and addition to the Constitution, proposed by the said Council of Censors on the 15th day of January, 1835, which are in the words following, to wit:

ARTICLE 6TH. The most numerous branch of the Legislature of this State shall hereafter be styled a House of Representatives.

ARTICLE 7TH. The Supreme Legislative power of this State shall hereafter be exercised by a Senate and the House of Representatives; which shall be styled, "The General Assembly of the State of Vermont." Each shall have and exercise the like powers in all acts of Legislation; and no bill, resolution, or other thing, which shall have been passed by the one, shall have the effect of, or be declared to be a law, without the concurrence of the other.

Provided, That all Revenue bills shall originate in the House of Representatives;—but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills. Neither House during the session of the General Assembly, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that, in which the two Houses shall be sitting;—and in case of disagreement between the two Houses, with respect to adjournment, the Governor may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper.

ARTICLE 8TH. The Senate shall be composed of thirty Senators, to be of the free-men of the County for which they are elected respectively, who are thirty years of age or upwards, and to be annually elected by the free-men of each county respectively. Each County shall be entitled to one Senator, at least, and the remainder of the Senators shall be apportioned to the several Counties, according to their population as the same was ascertained by the last census, taken under the authority of the

United States,—regard being always had to such apportionment, to the Counties, having the greatest fraction. But the several Counties, shall, until after the next census of the United States, be entitled to elect, and have their Senators, in the following proportion, to wit:

Bennington County, two; Windham County, three; Rutland County, three; Windsor County, four; Addison County, three; Orange County, three; Washington County, two; Chittenden County, two; Caledonia County, two; Franklin County, three; Orleans County, one; Essex County, one; Grand Isle County, one.

The Legislature shall make a new apportionment of the Senators, to the several Counties, after the taking of each Census of the United States, or census taken, for the purpose of such apportionment, by order of the Government of this State—always regarding the above provisions in this article.

ARTICLE 9TH. The free-men of the several towns in each county, shall annually give their votes for the Senators apportioned to such county, at the same time, and under the same regulations, as are now provided for the election of Councillors. And the person or persons, equal in number to the number of Senators, apportioned to such County, having the greatest number of legal votes, in such county respectively, shall be the Senator or Senators, of such County. At every election of Senators, after the votes shall have been taken, the Constable or presiding officer, assisted by the Selectmen and civil authority present, shall sort and count the said votes, and make two lists of the names of each person, with the number of votes given for each annexed to his name, a record of which shall be made in the Town Clerk's office, and shall seal up said lists separately, and write on each the name of the town, and these words, "Votes for Senator," or "Votes for Senators," as the case may be, one of which lists shall be delivered by the presiding officer to the Representative of said town (if any) and if none be chosen, to the Representative of an adjoining town, to be transmitted to the President of the Senate; the other list, the said presiding officer, shall, within ten days, deliver to the Clerk of the County Court, for the same County,—and the Clerk of each County Court, respectively, or in case of his absence, or disability, the Sheriff of such County, or in case of the absence or disability of both, the High Bailiff of such County, on the tenth day after each election, shall publicly open, sort, and count said votes;—and make a record of the same in the office of the Clerk of such County Court, a copy of which shall transmit to the Senate;—and shall also within ten days thereafter, transmit to the person or persons elected, a certificate of his or their election.

Provided, however, that the General Assembly shall have power to regulate by Law the mode of balloting for Senators, within the several Counties, and to prescribe the means and the manner by which the result of the balloting shall be ascertained, and through which the Senators chosen shall be certified of their election, and for filling all vacancies in the Senate, which shall happen by death, resignation or otherwise. But they shall not have power to apportion the Senators to the several counties, otherwise, than according to the provisions herein before ordained.

ARTICLE 10TH. The Senate shall have the like powers to decide on the election and qualifications of, and to expel any of its members, make its own rules, and appoint its own officers, as are incident to, or are possessed by, the House of Representatives. A majority shall constitute a quorum. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, except when he shall exercise the office of Governor, or when his office shall be vacant, or in his absence, in which cases the Senate shall appoint one of its own members, to be President of the Senate, *pro tempore*. And the President of the Senate shall have a casting vote, but no other.

ARTICLE 11TH. The Senate shall have the sole power of trying and deciding upon all impeachments—when sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted, without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office—and disqualification to hold or enjoying any office of honor, or profit, or trust, under this State. But the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to Law.

ARTICLE 12TH. The Supreme Executive power of the State, shall be exercised by the Governor, or, in case of his absence or disability, by the Lieut. Governor; who shall have all the powers, and perform all the duties vested in, and enjoined upon the Governor and Council, by the Eleventh and Twenty-seventh Sections of the second Chapter of the Constitution, as at present established, excepting that he shall not sit as a judge, in case of impeachment, nor grant reprieve or pardon, in any such case; nor shall he command the forces of the State in person, in time of war, or insurrection; unless by advice and consent of the Senate; and no longer than they shall approve thereof. The Governor may have a Secretary of civil and military affairs, to be by him appointed during pleasure, whose services he may at all times command; and for whose compensation provision shall be made by law.

ARTICLE 13TH. The votes for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Treasurer of the State, shall be sorted and counted, and the result declared, by a committee appointed by the Senate and House of Representatives. If, at any time, there shall be no election, by the free-men, of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Treasurer, of the State, the Senate and House of Representatives shall, by a joint ballot, elect to fill the office, not filled by the free-men as aforesaid, one of the three candidates for such office, (if there be so many) for whom the greatest number of votes shall have been returned.

ARTICLE 14TH. The Secretary of State, and all officers, whose elections are not otherwise provided for, and who under the existing provisions of the Constitution, are elected by the Council and House of Representatives, shall, hereafter, be elected by the Senate and House of Representatives, in joint assembly, at which he presiding officer of the Senate, shall

be; and such presiding officer in such joint assembly shall have a casting vote, and no other.

ARTICLE 15TH. Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and House of Representatives, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it, with his objections, in writing, to the House in which it shall have originated; which shall proceed to reconsider it. If, upon such reconsideration, a majority of the House shall pass the bill, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other House, by which it shall, likewise, be reconsidered, and, if approved by a majority of that House, it shall become a law. But, in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons, voting for or against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each House, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor, as aforesaid, within five days, (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law, in like manner, as if he had signed it; unless the two Houses, by their adjournment, within three days after the presentation of such bill, shall prevent its return; in which case, it shall not become a law.

ARTICLE 16TH. The Writ of Habeas Corpus shall in no case be suspended. It shall be a writ, issuable of right; and the General Assembly shall make provision to render it a speedy and effectual remedy in all cases proper therefor.

ARTICLE 20TH. Such parts and provisions only of the Constitution of this State, established by Convention on the ninth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, as are altered or superseded by any of the foregoing amendments, or are repugnant thereto, shall hereafter cease to have effect.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known, that I, **SILAS H. JENISON**, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Vermont, have caused the said articles of amendment, alteration and addition to the Constitution, adopted by the Convention of the People of this State as aforesaid, to be made public, to the end that the same may be, and remain, henceforth, a part of the Constitution of this State, and as such, binding on the people thereof.

In WITNESS WHEREOF, I, in the absence of the Governor, have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of this State to be affixed.

Done at *Shoreham*, this 25th day of January, A. D. 1835.

SILAS H. JENISON.

By his Honor's command,

GEO. B. MANSEY, Secretary

PROSPECTUS

of the present Vol. of

THE ROCHESTER GEM

AND LADY'S AMULET:

Devoted to the dissemination of Useful Knowledge, Historical, Biographical and Fictitious Writings, to Essays, Moral Readings, Sentiment, Wit, and Poetry.

WITH PLATES.

Eight quarto pages, at \$1. in advance. The present proprietors of the Gem and Ladies' Amulet have procured new type, and design to make the eighth volume still more worthy the patronage of those who have so long sustained it. Without making any very high pretensions, we shall endeavor to offer sufficient inducements to literary men in this region of country, to make our columns, in part at least, the medium of their communications to the public, at the same time that a fostering care will be extended to youthful and native genius. If no more successful than our predecessors, we shall be able, as they have been, to occupy a reasonable proportion of each number with original matter.

In making selection, we shall aim at culing the choicest permission flowers from modern writers and standard works, as well as pieces in prose of a useful and entertaining character. One point we wish to have distinctly understood. Nothing of a sectarian or controversial kind will find admittance so far as ordinary care can guard against it. Each number shall contain at least one story or tale, and in this department we shall generally have regard to a good practical moral, as well as exciting incidents.

As to the permanency of the work we have no fears. There are *paying subscribers* enough to support it, and we have had too much experience in such matters to drain off our life blood by sending long to those who *never pay*. The terms will be the same as for the last volume—One dollar fifty cents to the city of the city who have it left at their doors—in advance.

Any person who may obtain five subscribers, and remit five dollars, in advance free of postage, shall receive six copies.

Any person who shall remit us ten dollars, in advance, free of postage, shall receive twelve copies and one bound volume at the end of the year.

No subscriptions received for less than one year. The volume will commence with the second Saturday in January, 1836, and contain 26 numbers, 8 pages each, including title page and index.

SHEPARD & STRONG.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would respectfully notify, that he has opened a house of entertainment two miles south of Montpelier Village, where the road forks to Harre and Danville, at the sign of the

MONTPELIER TEMPERANCE COP.

FEE-HOUSE.

where every thing for the comfort of travellers, and the gratification of parties of pleasure, usually found at a public-house, may be had except ardent spirits.

All persons who wish for good accommodations and desire to patronize such a house, are invited to call.

FREDERICK MARSH.
Montpelier, Jan. 12th, 1836. 21—3m.

Cash

AND the highest price paid for shipping

FURS. **E. H. PRENTISS.**

Montpelier, Nov 14, 1835.

Indian Catholicon

JUST received and for sale by

E. H. PRENTISS

Montpelier, Dec. 8.

THOMSONIAN.

VERMONT BOTANIC INFIRMARY, AND INSANE HOSPITAL.

DR. J. WRIGHT opened his Infirmary in this village, in April last, since which he has administered *medicine*—not poison—to several hundred patients. Having more business than was anticipated, he has been obliged to take a larger house, and has accordingly taken the large three story building, 30 by 70, corner of Maine and Hubbard-streets, opposite Shepherd's Hotel. It is occupied exclusively for the accommodation of the sick, where he may always be found, except when visiting his patients abroad, as he is determined to devote his whole time and attention to the science of Medicine.

The Infirmary is situated in a central, airy, and pleasant part of this flourishing village; has separate apartments fitted up for gentlemen and ladies; and is, in every respect, convenient for the accommodation of the sick. The location being central, near the capital of the State, where stages are coming in from all directions, the Infirmary will be easy of access to the southern, northern, eastern, western, and central parts of Vermont, and their vicinities—Canada, New-Hampshire, New York, &c. It will be a home for the sick, the lame, and the insane, where they can be cured of all their infirmities, on the true principles of philosophy and science. Ladies, in particular, can be attended on at the Infirmary, as rooms will be fitted up expressly for that purpose—or, at their homes.

Dr. Wright has been acquainted with the Thomsonian System of Medical Practice for many years; commenced his practice in this, his native state, then moved to Acton, Massachusetts, where he practiced two years within twenty-five miles of Boston, enjoying all the advantages resulting from an acquaintance with Dr. SAMUEL THOMSON, the father of the System, and the Managers and Practitioners of the principal Infirmarys and Hospitals in the city; has gleaned all the good he could from other Systems of Medicine; and has had an extensive practice in this village and vicinity for seven months past, not losing one patient. With these advantages and qualifications, he hopes he shall continue to receive, as he is now receiving, a large share of public patronage.

The services of Dr. JOHNSON and wife, both experienced in attending the sick, have been engaged. Dr. Johnson will superintend the male, and Mrs. Johnson the female department, Dr. WRIGHT, himself, superintending the whole.

Vapor Baths, and Medicated Vapor Baths, in readiness at all times for the sick or well.

TERMS. Board \$1.75 per week, exclusive of washing; Courses of Medicine, \$2, amounting from \$3.75 to \$12 per week, extra charges will be made for being up lights, having watchmen, separate rooms and fires.

Charges for visiting patients abroad, very reasonable; and the poor, destitute of friends to assist them, will never apply for relief in vain.

The expenses of the establishment being considerable, those coming from a distance will be expected to settle their bills before leaving the Infirmary.

Advice gratis. A large stock of Medicines on hand at Boston prices.

THE FOLLOWING DISEASES, among others, can be cured at the Vermont Botanic Infirmary:

Fever of all kinds, Numb-Palsy, Lock-Jaw, Asthma, Hydrophobia, Convulsive Fits or Trismus, Inflammation of the Bowels, Dropsy, Apoplexy of the heart, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Debility, Sick Head-Ache, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Bronchocoele, Whooping Cough, Hæmorrhage, and all other female complaints caused by Cold, &c. &c.

Vegetable Medicines for sale, accompanied with directions. Composition, Pungent or Stimulating, Nerve, Canker, Cough and Tooth Powders; Spice, Wine, Golden Jaundice, Physical, and Anti-Dyspeptic Bitters; Green and Brown Emetic; Hot or Rheumatic Drops, and Rheumatic Liniment; Olive, Nerve and Itch Ointments; Hair Oil and Bear's Grease; Corn, Cleansing and Healing Salve; Cancer, Strengthening and Sticking Plasters; Cough, Tooth-Ache and Asthmatic Drops; Lobelia, 1st, 2d, and 3d preparations; Peach Mat, Cholera, Worms, and Liver Complaint Syrup; Mother's Friend and Female Regulator; Lotion for Itch, Salt Rheum, Scrofulous, and other bad humors and sores; Eye Water; Arsenic Snuff; Head Ache; Stimulating, Physical, and Emetic Pills; Volatile Salts, or Snuffing Powders, &c.

Books for sale. Dr. Thompson's Narrative and New Guide to Health, or Botanic Family Physician, price, \$20. Dr. Robinson's Lectures, 60 cts. Quackery Exposed, 12 1-2 cts. &c.

A change of Linen is necessary in every course of Medicine.

Village of Montpelier, }
November 23, 1835. }

N. B. The advantages being great at the Infirmary, young men of good education and correct moral habits, can here qualify themselves for extensive usefulness, in the Botanic Practice, on reasonable terms.

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers have on hand the following fonts of Type, partly worn, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

SMALL PICA, 300 lbs.

LONG PRIMER, 250 "

BOURGEOIS, 300 "

—ALSO—

1 CAST IRON

Printing Press,

Clymer's Patent. **KNAPP & JEWETT.**

June 1835.

Notice.
I have this day relinquished and given to my son, E. PAGE SCRIBNER, his time, while under age, and I will in no case hereafter, claim his earnings or property, nor will I be in any way accountable for his debts of any description.
EBENEZER SCRIBNER.
Middlesex, Jan. 20, 1836.



W. P. GREEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woodstock and others, that he has taken rooms in a large building immediately north of the bank, on Elm-street, where he has commenced the business of manufacturing

PIANO-FORTES,

of the most fashionable and approved construction, with

MAHOGANY AND ROSE-WOOD CASES.

of the first rate finish, which will be warranted equal, in every respect, to any others, or no sale; and will be sold as cheap, or cheaper than in the city, or at any country manufactory.

Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he flatters himself that he is fully competent to produce instruments of the most perfect, rich and full ones, and which will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

Gentlemen who may be calculating to procure Piano-Fortes from the cities, will save themselves much trouble as well as money, by calling on W. P. G. where they will at all times be able to obtain a *prime article*, on short notice, and at a *reduced price*!

PIANO-FORTES repaired and tuned at short notice.

Wanted, as above, one first rate Journeyman Cabinet Maker, who will find good encouragement.

Woodstock Green, June 2, 1835. 95

Flour,

From new Wheat, received and for sale directly opposite

Village Hotel, by

B. B. DIMOCK.

Sept. 26.

Chance for a bargain.

I have for sale a handsomely finished strong built single SLEIGH, which I will sell cheap for Cash, Produce, or wood.

E. AVERY, at the Journal Office.

Nov. 23, 1834.

PAY THE POST!

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that an immediate settlement of all debts due him is absolutely necessary to save cost.

SIMEON PRATT.

Windsfield, Jan. 22, 1836.

WHO BUYS?

THE subscriber offers for sale two convenient and well finished DWELLING HOUSES, elegantly situated on Hubbard-street, Montpelier, Vermont. One of said buildings is built of brick, the other of wood, and nearly new. One or both will be sold on favorable terms. One half in advance—the remainder to be paid in a term of years.

For further particulars inquiry may be made of E. Witherell, or E. Colburn, on the premises. **SAMUEL UPHAM Jr.**

Montpelier, Sept. 26, 1835. 2034f.

Saddlery Hardware.

THE Subscriber has a large stock of the above Ware, which he is selling lower than has been sold in this village before.

HENRY V. BARNES.

Montpelier, January 12, 1836.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE CULTURE OF SILK,